

## ACTIVITY PROGRAM FOR ACCOMPANYING PERSONS

The Bolsa Mexicana de Valores has prepared an activity program for those who are accompanying WFE attendees and participants, including four tours in Mexico City and surrounding sites.

Whatever choice you take, it will surely offer a special experience within different historic settings, covering landmarks from the Pre-Hispanic era to the present day.

Also, for the Conference Tour in the Mayan Riviera, there are two travel alternatives.



### ACCOMPANYING PERSON'S TOUR

■ Oct 29 2013 • 9:00 AM

**Prehispanic México:**

Museo Nacional de  
Antropología e Historia

■ Oct 30 2013 • 9:00 AM

**Colonial México:**

Coyoacán-Casa Azul de Frida  
Kahlo-San Ángel

**Historical México:**

Centro Histórico – Palacio  
Nacional - Catedral

**Teotihuacán:**

Teotihuacan Pyramids



### CONFERENCE TOUR TRIP

■ Nov 1 2013 • 9:00 AM

**Maya Riviera:**

Tulum  
Maya Riviera: Chichen Itzá



## Prehispanic México:

### **Museo Nacional de Antropología**

Time: 9:00 to 15:00

Lunch: La Hacienda de los Morales



The Museo Nacional de Antropología is the most visited museum in Mexico and it is among the top 10 museums worldwide. Designed in 1963 by architects Pedro Ramírez Vázquez, Jorge Campuzano and Rafael Mijares, it has an impressive architecture with exhibition halls surrounding a patio with a huge square concrete umbrella supported by a pillar.

It is home to an impressive and vast collection of archaeological and anthropological exhibits ranging from the Pre-Hispanic Mayan civilizations to the Spanish conquest.

Located in the premises of the park Bosque de Chapultepec, each one of its halls displays artifacts from a particular geographic region or culture. The Mesoamerican cultures displayed include the Teotihuacan, Toltec, Aztec, Mixteco, Zapoteco, Olmec, and Mayan civilizations.



## Historical México:

### **Centro Histórico – Palacio Nacional - Catedral**

Time: 9:00 to 15:00

Lunch: Azul Histórico

Many famous landmarks in Mexico City are located in its historic center, including the Plaza de la Constitución or Zocalo, the National Palace, the Metropolitan Cathedral, the Templo Mayor, the Palace of Fine Arts and the Alameda Park.

The main square of the city is among the largest squares in the world, and it is a popular venue where people gather for civic and cultural events and celebrations throughout the year.

The Palacio Nacional (National Palace) is another of the must-see attractions. The walls of the main staircase and along the corridor of the second floor are covered with murals by Diego Rivera, who depicted the history of Mexico from before the arrival of the Spaniards through to modern times.

Mexico City's cathedral, the Catedral Metropolitana, went through several construction phases. The variety of architectural and artistic styles combine to create a fascinating testament to the passage of time.



## Colonial México:

### **Coyoacán-Casa Azul de Frida Kahlo-San Ángel**

Time: 9:00 to 15:00

Lunch: San Angel Inn

A hundred years ago, Coyoacán and San Ángel were located outside Mexico City, but are now two of its most colorful and bohemian neighborhoods. Their corners are filled with tales and history, waiting to be unveiled. Some of the main landmarks are the Plaza de San Jacinto, the Ex Convento del Carmen, Frida Kahlo's Casa Azul museum and the Plaza de los Coyotes.

Coyoacan is a typically colonial suburb where a rich mix of cultures can be easily perceived.

Thanks to a number of historic buildings, museums, parks, cultural centers and universities located in it, Coyoacan exudes an intellectual and bohemian atmosphere. Several scientists, writers and artists have lived in this neighborhood. Painter Frida Kahlo, the loving life-companion of muralist Diego Rivera, was amongst them.

Nearby, the neighborhood of San Angel features cobblestone streets, plazas, gardens and elegant estates, reminiscent of the neighborhood's rich colonial past. San Angel is home to colorful markets, art galleries and shops, as well as a fine selection of restaurants, bars and cafes.





# Teotihuacán:

## **Teotihuacan Pyramids**

Time: 9:00 to 18:00

Lunch: La Gruta

Teotihuacan has been awarded the title of World Heritage by UNESCO. As one of Mexico's most impressive archaeological sites, Teotihuacan is full of mysteries that enhance its intrigue and appeal. The city is thought to have been founded around 100 BC and its construction ended around 250 AD. The site may have been active until around the 7th and 8th centuries AD.

The name of the site, which means "place of the gods," comes from the Aztecs. By the time the Aztec civilization emerged, Teotihuacan had already been abandoned for hundreds of years, but the Aztecs considered it a sacred place full of myths and legends.

Teotihuacan assimilates and develops architectural, aesthetical and religious concepts from previous and contemporary cultures. The main road running through the center of Teotihuacan, called the Avenue of the Dead, is surrounded by many buildings such as the Pyramid of the Sun, The Pyramid of the Moon and the Temple of Quetzalcoatl.

The Pyramid of the Sun is Teotihuacan's largest structure towering more than 200 feet in height, which presents a challenging but worthwhile climb. From the top, you can appreciate the full extent of the site with breathtaking views.

**After the main working sessions in Mexico City, 53rd Assembly and Annual Meeting participants have the chance to visit The Riviera Maya.**

The Riviera Maya was originally called the Cancun - Tulum corridor, becoming the Riviera Maya in 1999 for touristic purposes. It stretches from Playa del Carmen in the north and south to Tulum and extending to some 40 km inland with the border with the state of Yucatan.

The Riviera Maya coastline has been developed into a modern tourist corridor offering the very best of high-end luxury and all-inclusive resorts, fine dining, night-life, spa retreats, shopping and golf in Mexico. An ideal vacation destination, it is also a top scuba diving and snorkeling destination worldwide, and home to some of the most stunningly beautiful beaches in all of Mexico, with expansive stretches of powdery white sand lapped by the clear turquoise waters of the Caribbean Sea.

During the trip, participants can have one of the optional visits to the amazing archeological sites of Tulum and Chichen Itzá or the possibility of a relaxing stay at the hotel after playing golf.





## Chichen Itzá

Time: 10 hrs aprox.

The Mayan civilization stretched from the Southeast of Mexico to Central America. Ancient Mayan peoples gave rise to one of the most important civilizations in the history of humankind, due to their advanced knowledge of astronomy, mathematics and medicine.

Chichen Itza, recognized as a World Heritage Site, is also famous for its peculiar display of intertwined lights and shadows that emerges during every equinox in the pyramid called El Castillo (The Castle, just like in Tulum), announcing the descent of the God Kukulcan, the cosmic deity called Quetzalcoatl, or the feathered serpent, by the Aztecs.

Previous civilizations already praised this Mesoamerican god –under different disguises– as the ruler of agricultural and political cycles. Architecture and astronomy are closely correlated in this series of buildings. Chichen Itza is the second most visited archeological site in Mexico, only after Teotihuacan.

 **Tulum**

Time: 6 hrs aprox.



At around 145 kms from Cancun, right in the middle of the Riviera Maya, the visitor will find Tulum (1200-1450 BC).

Tulum, which means the “Walled City”, was probably called originally “Zama”, which means “dawn” in Mayan, as a more adequate name for such an inspiring site. It is a city of unique beauty, built by the Mayans at the edge of the sea. Archeological researches state that the building known as “El Castillo” (The Castle), built on a high cliff, next to the turquoise beaches, was used as sign and lighthouse by the indigenous navigators to safely sail over the coral reefs.

From there, an astonishing view of the ocean and the jungle can be enjoyed, with some mounds indicating the presence of archeological sites, yet to be explored. Tulum is located at the border of the major Biosphere Reserve of Sian Ka’an, in the south of the Riviera Maya.

**RESERVATIONS AND INQUIRIES**

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